Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1825. [NO. 22.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Books.

THE following valuable BOOKS are for sale at this office, at reduced prices:

American State Papers, 10 vols.; Gillie's History of Greece, 3 do; Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 do; Bigland's View of the World, 5 do; Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3 do; Hallam's Middle Ages, 4 do; Fox's Historical Work; Bolingbroke on History; Europe from 1802 to 1815; History of North-Carolina, 2 vols.; Memoirs of William Pitt, 2 do; Court and Cabinet of James I. by Miss Aikin, 2 do; Beaujour's Sketches of the U. States; Chateaubriand's Travels; Park's do; Travels of Ali Bey, 2 vols.; McKenzie's Voyages; Hobhouse's Albania, 2 vols.; Italy, by Lady Morgan, 2 do; Life of Mary, Queen of Scotts, 2 vols.; Madam Campan's Memoirs of Mary Antoinette; Memoirs of Marchioness de Laroche Jacqueline; Biographical Sketches of eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and men of letters; Capt. Tuckey's Expedition to Africa; O'Riley's Greenland; Capt. Porter's Journal; Journal of Las Cases, 8 vols.; Napoleon in Exile, 2 vols.; Life of Patrick Henry; Life of Fulton; Life of Fennel; Memoirs of Napoleon; Nichol's Recollections; Herriott's Struggles; do Travels, 2 vols.; Life of Cowper, 2 vols.; Raffle's Tour; Ten Years' Exile; Resources of the Britiah Empire; Pitkin's Statistics of the United States; Military and Naval Letters; Delaplaine's Repository, 2 Nos.; Police of the City of London; do of the Thames; Emporium of Arts and Sciences; British Poets, elegantly bound, 25 vols.; British Prose Writers, 8 vols.; 38 Nos. Percy Anecdotes; Clarkson on the Slave Trade, 2 vols.; Conversations on Political Economy; Erskine's Speeches, 2 vols.; Southey's Life of Wesley, 2 do; Life of Calvin; do of Knox; Bishop Taylor's Sermons, 3 vols.; Chalmer's do; Chalmer's Commercial Discourses; Christian Morals; Masonic Minstrel; Freemason's Magazine; Pioneers; Echo; Baltimore Conspiracy; Mayo's Mythology; Wilson on Grammar; Art of prolonging life; Cobbet's Year's residence in America; Maternal Solicitude; Sporting Anecdotes; Cæsar Delphini; Horace Delphini; Bell's Letters concerning the disease of the Urethra; Loves of the Angels, Tom Quib's Memorial, No Fiction, 2 vols. Velvet Cushion, The Privateer, 2 vols. Anastasius, Death bed Confessions of Lady Guernsey, Seventy-Six, Bannockburn, Peveril of the Peak, King of the Peak, Castles in the Air, Pen Owen, Sir Andrew Wilie, The Antiquary, Fortunes of Nigel, Quentin Durward, The Entail, Koningsmarke, or a Tale of the New World, Tales of the Manor, Justinia, St. Ronan's Well, Spectre of the Forest, Pirate, Logan, Kenilworth, The Cavalier, The Wilderness, Tales of My Landlord, The Abbot, &c. &c.

Also, English, Dutch, and Opaque dressed Quills, of a superior quality, Blank Cards, large and small, &c. &c.

The thorough bred and celebrated running Horse

Wild Medley,

(Raised by Capt. Samuel Washington, of Va.)

WILL stand the spring season, commencing the 1st of March, at Yorkville every other week; and at Maj. Morrows, Mecklenburg county, every other week; and so on alternately, (public days excepted) till the end of the season, which will be on the 1st of July next.

WILD MEDLEY will be let to mares, at the moderate rate of *ten dollars* the season—notes will be required at the same time, payable at the end of the season—*six dollars* the single leap, to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season—*fifteen dollars* to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is discovered she is in foal. If the mare is parted with, the money to become due the same as though she had not been parted with.

Every exertion will be used by the subscriber to prevent accidents, but he will not be accountable for any.

DESCRIPTION.

WILD MEDLEY is a beautiful *white*, 15 hands 2 inches and a half high, of fine form and figure, of large bone and great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

WILD MEDLEY was got by the old imported Mendoza; his dam by the imported horse Pensacola; his grand dam by Lindsay's Arabian; his great grand dam by old Fearnought, with a cross of old Rockingham and the Arabian Ranger.

N. B. Fifty cents will be considered due to the groom from each person at the time of putting a mare.

☞ Those persons who choose to send their mares, and leave them with the subscriber until they prove with foal, can do so upon very moderate terms. He has a very plentiful supply of forage, and has sown a good quantity of small grain for pasturage.

E. JENNINGS.

York District, Feb. 1, 1825.—6t23

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, certify that *Wild Medley* has stood two seasons in Charlotte;—we consider him a horse of superior form, both as to muscular power and elegance, and as a foal getter, surpassed by none in our knowledge. His colts are generally large and uncommonly elegant.

Samuel Henderson, *William Smith*,
D. R. Dunlap, Capt. *J. Anderson*,
Thomas G. Polk, *John Gallant*, Esq.
Thomas B. Smartt, *J. Smith*.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of $500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do $300	(Family Coach)	is	300
1	do $250	(Gig)	is	250
1	do $180	(do.)	is	180
1	do $130	(do.)	is	130
2	do $100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is	200
2	do $80	(Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do $20	(Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do $14	(a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do $12	(Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do $10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do $8	(Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do $6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do $5	(Hats)	is	50
1	do $4	(Candlestand)	is	4
1	do $3	(do)	is	3
20	do $3	(do)	is	60
300	do $2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
43	1do $1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

NOTICE.—I request all Merchants not to deliver to any of my servants goods, without an order from me. SAM'L. HENDERSON.

Feb. 4, 1825.—3t22

The following Articles

May be had at *Norment's Grocery Store*, some of which have been lately received:

Albany double Ale,
Northern Cheese,
Codfish and Smoked Herring,
FFF Rifle Powder,
Patent Shot, assorted,
Real Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum,
Spanish Brandy,
L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
Port ditto, in bottles,
N. E. Rum,
Spanish Segars,
Candles and Bar Soap,
No. 1 Chocolate,
Shell Almonds,
Prunes and Figs,
Brown Sugar, first quality,
Jamaica Coffee,
Half Pint Tumblers, and
A fresh supply of Confectionaries.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to mention, that he *does not retail wines and spiritous liquors* in any less quantity than *a quart*, as has been erroneously supposed; and that the above mentioned assortment will be constantly kept on hand, for the purpose of supplying families and others, who do not drink in the store.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

Feb. 19, 1825.—21

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

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DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22

There will be kept a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are notified to call and settle, between this and the first of April, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. G. TORRENCE.

February 8, 1825.—3t22

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscribers.

SPENCER & MERRILLS.

Take Notice.

THIS is to certify, that I forewarn any person that may have a chance of trading for a note, which Mr. Wilson, store-keeper, above Hopewell, has on me, to the amount of thirty dollars, due the 1st of November, 1824; because I have paid the note in full, principal and interest, for which payment I have a receipt to show. The said Mr. Wilson lives about 3 or 4 miles above Hopewell meeting-house.

JESSE BENTON.

February 9, 1825.—3t22

Notice.

ALL work left with the subscriber to be repaired, and which remains on hand one year after it is finished, will be sold at Public Auction, to defray the cost of repairs.

JONAS COHEN.

Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1825.—3t22

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the members of the SENATE entered the Hall, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and having the PRESIDENT of the Senate at their head, who was invited to a seat on the right hand of the SPEAKER of the House.

Seats were then assigned the Senators, who took their seats together, in frout of the Speaker's Chair and towards the right hand of the entrance.

After examining the electoral returns from the different States, the President of the Senate rose, and declared that no person had received a majority of votes for President; and further declaring, that JOHN C. CALHOUN was duly elected Vice-President, having received 182 votes.

The Members of the Senate then retired.

The SPEAKER directed the roll of the House to be called by States, and the members of the respective delegations to take their seats in the order in which the States should be called, beginning at the right hand of the Speaker.

The roll was called accordingly, when it appeared that every member of the House was present, with the exception of Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, who is known to be indisposed at his lodgings, in this city.

The delegations took their places accordingly, ballot-boxes were distributed to each delegation, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Speaker directed that the balloting should proceed.

The ballots having all been deposited in the boxes, Tellers were named by the respective delegations, being one from each State in the Union.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was appointed by those Tellers who sat at one table, and Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, by those at the other, to announce the result of the balloting. After the ballots were counted out, Mr. Webster rose, and said:

Mr. Speaker: The Tellers of the votes at this table have proceeded to count the ballots contained in the box set before them. The result they find to be, that there are—

For J. Q. Adams, of Mass. 13 votes,
For A. Jackson, of Tenn. 7 votes,
For W. H. Crawford, of Geo. 4 votes,

Mr. Randolph, from the other table, made a statement corresponding with that of Mr. Webster, in the facts, but varying in the phraseology, so as to say that Mr. Adams, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Crawford, had received *the votes of so many States*, instead of *so many votes*.

The Speaker then stated this result to the House, and announced that JOHN Q. ADAMS, having a majority of the votes of the United States, was duly elected President of the same, for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New-York, a committee was ordered to be appointed, to notify the President of the United States, and the President elect, of the result of the ballot.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Letter from the President Elect.

Mr. Webster, from the committee appointed for that purpose, yesterday, reported that the committee had waited on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and had notified to him, that, in the recent election of a President of the United States, no person having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and the choice having consequently devolved upon the House of Representatives, that House, proceeding in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, did yesterday choose him to be President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next. And that the committee had received a certain answer, which he presented to the House. The Committee also, in further performance of its duty, had given information of this election, to the President.

GENTLEMEN: In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the People, and the States of the Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my Predecessors in the high station to which the favor of the House now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral votes in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own: names, closely associated with the glory of the nation, and one of them, further recommended by a larger minority of the electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself, has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow-citizens, which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust, that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that Being "in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the House, the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence, and to accept yourselves my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 10th Feb. 1825.

The moment of the Election, yesterday, may naturally be supposed to have been one of deep excitement. The result was known in the Hall, as soon as it was ascertained how New York had voted. The very crowded galleries, however, are separated so completely from the body of the House, and such perfect silence prevailed, that the first idea that a choice had been made, was communicated, by the report of the Tellers, that Mr. Adams had received 13 votes!—The effect was electric. Without waiting for the Tellers to conclude their report, a few persons in the galleries, by clapping their hands, &c. gave tokens of approbation, and a few scarcely audible hisses were heard, as if in reply to the plaudits. The presentation of the report was arrested by the Speaker, order required in the House, and the galleries ordered to be cleared, and were cleared accordingly. This was a deep disappointment to the more than thousand persons, who had, many of them, patiently waited, from early morn, to witness this august spectacle. It was necessary, however, that the House should exact the respect due, not only to its authority, but to the political rights and personal feelings of its members.

After the galleries were cleared, the report of the Tellers was concluded, and the result declared in due form by the Speaker. *Nat. Int.*

MR. ADAMS AND GEN. JACKSON.

The National Intelligencer remarking upon the election of President by the House, says, "if the order and dignity of the official proceedings in this case deserve commendation, not less is to be admired the personal deportment of those most seriously affected by the result. The evening of Wednesday happened to be one on which the President's mansion is open to his friends. As may well be supposed, an unusual crowd filled the spacious apartments. Mr. ADAMS, the President elect, was there, and so was Gen. JACKSON. Never was the usual courtesy of General JACKSON more conspicuous, or more honorable to himself. There was a laudable magnanimity in the manner in which he saluted Mr. ADAMS, and congratulated him on the event which had that day taken place. If Mr. CRAWFORD had been present, we have no doubt he would have done the same. A kindred spirit pervaded the whole scene. The friends of the different candidates mingled together, and conversed with a good humor and frankness finely contrasted with the virulence and malignity which, in some parts of the country, had attended the discussion of this question before it came to the House of Representatives."

Reward of Genius.—Mr. Goldsmith was astonished when the bookseller gave him five shillings a couplet for his delightful poem of "The Deserted Village," when each line was fairly worth as many pounds; but an instance of liberality has occurred in Russia which really deserves recording. Alexander Paseliken, a young poet, has recently produced a work which does not contain above six hundred lines, and for which he has received three thousand roubles, nearly one pound sterling per line.

National Legislature.

18TH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.—The engrossed bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Judicial System of the United States.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.—The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States, and to provide for three additional Circuit Courts.

Amendments were offered to the bill by Messrs. Barbour and Kelly; and a debate of considerable length took place, in which the principles of the bill were generally discussed, by Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Van Buren, Talbot, Kelly, Holmes, of Me. Barbour, and Tazewell.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky,

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Topographical Surveys.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Smith, took up the bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1825.

The committee of the Senate recommended the striking out of the appropriation of $28,567 to defray the expense of continuing surveys for Internal Improvements.

The motion gave rise to a debate of considerable duration, which ended in a rejection of the motion.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Investigating Committee.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.—Mr. P. P. Barbour, from the select committee on that subject, made the following report:—

The Select Committee, to which was referred the communication of the Speaker, of the 3d inst. report:

That, upon their first meeting, with a view to execute the duty imposed upon them by the House, they directed their chairman to address a letter to the Hon. George Kremer, informing him that they would be ready, at a particular time, therein stated, to receive any evidence or explanation he might have to offer, touching the charges referred to in the communication of the Speaker, of the 3d inst. Their chairman, in conformity with this instruction, did address such a letter to Mr. Kremer, who replied that he would make a communication to the committee; accordingly he did send to them, through their chairman, a communication, which accompanies this report, marked A. in which he declines to appear before them, for either of the purposes mentioned in their letter, alleging that he could not do so, without appearing either as an accuser or a witness, both of which he protests against. In this posture of the case, the committee can take no further steps. They are aware that it is competent to the House to invest them with power to send for persons and papers, and by that means, to enable them to make any investigation which might be tho't necessary; and if they knew any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power; but not having, themselves, any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House, the communication which they have received.

A.—(*Mr. Kremer's Letter.*)

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, in which you inform me, that you will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, and will then be ready to receive any evidence, or explanation, I may have to offer, touching the charges referred to in the communication of the Speaker, of the 3d inst. Placed under circumstances unprecedented, and which I believe not only interesting to myself, but important, as connected with the fundamental principles of our Government, I have reflected, with much deliberation, on the course which duty to myself, and my constituents, required me to adopt. The result of this reflection is, that I cannot, consistently with a proper regard to those duties, assent to place myself before your committee, in either of the attitudes indicated in your note. The object of the committee does not distinctly appear from your note, but I may infer from its contents, connected with the extraordinary and unprecedented proceedings in this case, that it is to hold me responsible, through a committee of the House of Representatives, for a letter, dated 25th January last, addressed to the editor of the Columbian Observer, and published in his paper of the 28th, which was intended to communicate through that channel, information which I deemed interesting to my constituents, and very important to be known to the whole American people, at this peculiar crisis. Thus viewing the subject, I cannot perceive any principle of power in the Constitution, which can give the House of Representatives, and, consequently, a committee created by it, jurisdiction over me as the writer of that letter; it neither involves a question of contempt of the House, nor an impeachment of an officer of the Government under the Constitution; and I can discover no authority by which the House can assume jurisdiction in such a case. If the authority of the House extended to acts of this kind, no limitation could be prescribed to its power, and it may reach the publisher as well as the writer, and extend to every member of the Government, as well as the Speaker of the House of Representatives. But it is not only the constitutionality of the power which forbids me from appearing before you; placed as I am, I cannot but perceive the dangerous consequences as well as its unconstitutional character.

Should I yield to such authority, I would be made amenable to a tribunal, which, thus constituted, has no prescribed limitation to its rules of proceeding, and which is alike unlimited in the nature and extent of the punishment it may inflict—nor can I be ignorant of the fact, that this body, thus unlimited in its rules, and in the extent of its powers, is at all times, but more especially at a crisis like the present, subject by its very constitution and the nature of its functions, to be acted upon by some of the most powerful passions that actuate the human breast, which unfit it to perform in that cool and deliberate manner, the duties which properly belong to a court and jury. If it should be considered as proper that members be held responsible here for the communication of their opinions out of the House, on public men and public affairs, it would be much more safe that they should be placed at once under the operation of the sedition law; and, so far as the members of this House are concerned, the repeal of that famous law might be considered as a calamity, rather than a blessing. Thus regarding the constitutional power of the House, and the nature of that which is proposed to be exercised in my case, I have determined, under a deep sense of duty to myself and my constituents, not to submit to a procedure fraught with such dangerous consequences. I therefore protest most solemnly against the assumption of any jurisdiction, either by the committee or the House of Representatives, that shall jeopardize my right to communicate freely to my constituents whatever I may believe necessary for the public good. It is not my intention, in the slightest degree, to impeach the character either of the committee or the House, for which I have the greatest respect, and the authority of which, within its constitutional sphere, I regard it my pride and my duty to sustain. In refusing to submit to the authority of the House, as the writer of the letter before alluded to, it may be proper to remark, in explanation of the admission which I may seem to have made of its jurisdiction. Whatever assent I may have given, was done hastily, relying on the conscious rectitude of my conduct, and regarding my own case without having reflected duly on the dangerous principles involved in the proceeding, and therefore cannot be considered as a waver of my right. The committee will observe, that the honorable Speaker, in his card, had chosen to make this matter a personal question with the then unknown writer of the letter. After due reflection, I determined at all hazards not to conceal the fact of being the author of the letter, and did not expect, by this disclosure, to enable the honorable Speaker to place me under the jurisdiction of the House. His appeal was sudden and unexpected, and, if any admission was made, without due regard to all the circumstances and principles of the case, it could be no matter of surprise. In declining the jurisdiction of the committee and the House, I feel the authority of another tribunal, before which I shall cheerfully appear, and bring forward, forthwith, those facts and circumstances, which, in my opinion, fully authorise the statements contained in my letter. These I shall spread before my constituents, to whom I am amenable for all my conduct while I am honored with a seat in this House, and I shall never hesitate, when the correctness of my conduct is brought in question, to attempt my vindication before them; and, while sustained by them, and the conviction of my own conscience, I shall never be deterred from the performance of my duty here or elsewhere. In presenting my protest, I have gone on the supposition that it was the intention of the House, in raising a committee, to hold me responsible to its jurisdiction, as the writer of the letter, which has caused the present proceeding.

There is, however, another view of the subject, which deserves notice. It may be inferred, from the note of the committee, that it is not so much its intention, in requesting my attendance, to take jurisdiction over me, as to avail themselves of my testimony, which the Speaker has requested to have investigated by the House. In this view, my objection is no less decisive than the one already considered. It would always afford me pleasure, when imperious duty did not forbid, to give all the information in my power to an investigation, which may be deemed by the House important to the character of any of its members; but circumstanced as I am, it is manifest, if I should appear before the committee, I must be considered not so much in the light of a mere witness as that of an accuser, presenting charges against the Speaker to the House, and those charges not the specific statements contained in my letter, but the more general and indefinite ones into which the Speaker has sought an inquiry. It is manifest that the difference will be great between the attitude in which I should thus be placed, and the one in which I now stand, and which duty to myself and my constituents forbid, me to abandon. In coming to this determination, I am not governed by any disposition to retract or modify any thing contained in my letter, which was written under a conviction of its being true and important to be known. But there are many things which we are bound to communicate to those we represent, which prudence and duty would both forbid being presented to the House in the form of accusations. This will be manifest when we reflect that even this House may not at all times be free from the vice of passion or the taint of corruption. Those who have read the history of human frailty, will require no proof of this assertion. If this view be just, which, I think, cannot be questioned, it must be manifest that a member of this House may be placed under such circumstances as to make it his highest duty to speak freely and fully, even of the House itself, to those he represents, when it would be madness and folly to present charges for their investigation. If such be the obligations of duty in extraordinary cases, the mere dictates of prudence will, in many instances, compel him to abstain from presenting to the House, for investigation, facts which might implicate the conduct or motives of any of its members, when they ought to be freely communicated to his constituents.

In the present case, although I feel myself justified, as the writer of the letter, I feel myself bound, both by prudence and duty, not to appear in the character of an accuser of the Speaker upon charges not my own, but those which he has requested to be investigated. I need not advert to circumstances which render it peculiarly improper at the present time. The deep excitement which the important crisis has produced, the unequal contest between an humble member on the floor, and the Speaker of the House, are themselves circumstances which cannot be overlooked in coming to the conclusion that the issue should be left before the American people, or the ordinary tribunals of the country; and I therefore protest against the proceedings in this view, as well as against the power of the House to exercise jurisdiction over me, as being equally calculated to restrain the exercise of my just rights, in an unconstitutional manner.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. KREMER.

Washington, Feb. 8th, 1825.

The report and letter were read, and, on motion of Mr. Barbour, were ordered to lie on the table, with the accompanying papers, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, that this House is now ready to receive them in pursuance of the resolution of the two Houses, of yesterday, to the end that the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, may open the certificates of the votes of the electors of the several states in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States, and that the same may be counted; and that the Clerk do go with said message.

[For subsequent proceedings, see first page of the Journal.]

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.—An engrossed bill to authorise the laying out and opening of a public road from the St. Mary's river, to the Bay of Tampa, in the Territory of Florida; and an engrossed bill to provide an additional appropriation to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida; were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The Supreme Court of this state adjourned on Monday evening last, after a session of seven weeks. The following is a list of the Cases decided:

John Streater's Heirs vs. Nathl. Jones and Martin Lane, from Wake. Reference to Clerk to take an account of the present value of the land, exclusive of the improvements; also the value of improvements at the time Streater lost possession, the rents, profits and waste up to the time of making report—the mortgage money paid by Jones, with interest, and report to next Court. Bill retained as to Lane for further directions.

Amos Prator vs. Andrew Miller, from Rutherford. Referred to Clerk and Master of Rutherford to take an account.

Ransom Colquett vs Absalom Bostock, from Rockingham. Death of complaintant suggested. Leave granted Susanna Colquett, Administratrix, to revive and prosecute said suit.

Charles Bain vs. Thompson Hunt, from Mecklenburg. Curia advisare vult.

Mary Wood's Ex'rs. vs. Fanny Bullock and others, app'ts, from Tyrrell. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

James L. Terrell and Major R. Alexander, app'ts, vs. John Logan, from Rutherford. Petition dismissed with costs.

Wm. Holliday and Sylvester Brown, Ex'rs, &c. vs. S. Brand and Catharine Porter, from Greene. The original papers remanded for further proceedings in the Court below.

Joel Altman vs. Theophilus Edwards and others, from Wayne. Report of the Clerk filed—continued by consent, with leave to except to report.

John F. Burgwin vs. Wm. Richardson, from New Hanover. Former order amended.

Pilgrim L. Williams vs. Micajah Ricks and others, from Nash. Continued for farther argument.

James Hilliard, Guardian, vs. John Dortch and others, from Nash. Rule for new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

Robert Worke, app't vs. Joseph Byers, from Cabarrus. Judgment for defendant. There are seven other causes between the same parties, wherein the same Judgment was pronounced by the Court.

Isaac Coleman vs. Mary Coleman and John Crumpler, from Lenoir. Original papers remanded for further proceedings in the Court below.

Lewis Whitfield vs. John Crumpler and others, from Lenoir. Original papers remanded for further proceedings in the Court below.

Ebenezer Slaughter vs. Henry Wilkes, from Bertie. Rule for new trial discharged and Judgment affirmed.

Henry S. Latham vs. William Barrow, from Pitt. Appeal dismissed, with costs of this Court, having been taken from an interlocutotry decree.

David Clark vs. Charles Blount and Saml. L. Wiggins, Ex'rs. app'ts. from Washington. Rule for a new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Williams, app't, vs. Jesse Averett and others, from Washington. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Ezra Beckerdite vs. William Arnold, app't, from Randolph. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

County Court of Randolph vs. Henry Johnson, app't. Judgment reversed as to taxation of Attorney's fee.

John Langley vs. Joseph Lane, app't, from Randolph. Demurrer sustained, and judgment for Plaintiff.

Franklin Harris vs. Jacob Coltraine, app't. from Randolph. Judgment reversed, and judgment against petitioners for costs.

Philip Brittain, app't, vs. Michael Israel and others, from Buncombe. Rule for new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

John White vs. Munroe S. Fort, from Northampton. Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff.

Governor, for the use of Prott, Mott and Williams, vs. Isaac Carter and others app't, from Hertford. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Governor, to the use of Durgett and Elliott vs. Isaac Carter and others, appt's. from Hertford. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Governor, to the use of J. Sherrod, vs. Isaac Carter and others, appellants, from Hertford. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Governor, to the use of Mott and Williams, vs. Isaac Carter and others, appt's. from Hertford. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Eure and wife, app'ts. vs. Nancy Pittman, from Halifax. Rule for a new trial.

Thomas Molton, to the use of S. Miller, vs. Charles Hooks, from Duplin. Reasons in arrest of Judgment overruled, and Judgment of Court below affirmed.

Governor, to the use of Daniel Shakelford, vs. Administrator of J. McRae, appt. from Craven. Judgment of nonsuit.

Government, to the use of R. Cherry, vs. Frederick F. Alley and others, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Mary Franklin vs. James L. Terrill and A. Camp, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Rutherford's Heirs, appt. vs. Jacob Wolf, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial made absolute.

John Gilkey, appt. vs. Garland Dickerson, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

McGowen and Collins vs John Collins, from Halifax. Final Decree. The Defendant to pay Complainant $1293 03 cts. with Interest from 23d April, till paid.

John and Charity Price vs Whitney Joyner, from Martin. Rule for new trial of the issue discharged, and decree affirmed.

Mary Chambers and Absey Simonton, appts. vs Henry Chambers, from Iredell. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

William B. Welborn vs Wm. Younger, from Iredell. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Commissioners of Raleigh, &c. vs John Holloway and others, appts. from Wake. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Henderson and A. S. H. Burgess vs. John Stewart and others, from Wake. Referred to Clerk of this Court to take an account and Report on the next term without prejudice.

Levi Hart, appt. vs. Thomas Lanier, from Franklin. Judgment affirmed.

John Anderson, & Co. appt's, vs. Alfred M. Hunt and Adams Hawkins, from Franklin. New trial granted to ascertain the facts, there being no case, and it appearing satisfactorily to the court that it was intended there should have been one.

John A. Cameron, Chairman, &c. vs Campbell and others, from Cumberland. Demurrer overruled, and Judgment affirmed.

Nancy Gordon vs. John Finley, appellant, from Wilkes. Judgment reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

Arthur Walker and Wife vs. Samuel Greenlee, from Wilkes. Judgment reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

Den. on dem. of Thomas P. Devereux vs. Eugene A. Marsoratte, from New Hanover. Judgment affirmed, and rule for new trial discharged.

David M'Ree's heirs vs. Phinehas Alexander, appellant, from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed.

STATE CAUSES.

State vs Nixon Curry, from Iredell. Judgment of the court below affirmed. Ordered that the Superior court of Iredell proceed to pass sentence of death on the defendant according to law.

State vs. David Powers, appellant, from Lincon. New trial granted to ascertain the facts of the case.

State vs. George W. Woodman, from Edgecomb. Judgment of the Court affirmed.

State vs. Samuel Smith, jr. from Rockingham. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State vs. Zachariah Chandler, from Buncombe. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

State vs. John W. H. Martin, from Northampton. Appeal dismissed—being from a verdict of acquittal.

State vs. William Welch, appellant, from Rutherford. Judgment of court below reversed, and new trial granted.

State vs. Oliver Lewis, appellant, from Warren. Judgment of the Court below affirmed. Ordered that the Superior Court of Warren proceed to Judgment of death.

State, appellant, vs. Jonathan Langford, from Granville. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and Judgment for the state.

State vs. John Perkins, appellant, from Surry. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State vs. Edward Williams, from Mecklenburg. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

MR. CLAY.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

You will oblige one of your subscribers by inserting, in your paper, the inclosed paragraph of a letter, from Henry Clay. He states, in terms so strong, frank and fearless, the grounds on which he will vote for Mr. Adams, in the face of instructions from a dominant party in Kentucky; a party who have profaned the temple of their liberty, by pulling down their constitution; that it is impossible the sincerity of his motives can be doubted. The responsibility which he submits himself to, must place him very high in the estimation of those who will not listen to the base charge which animosity, and disappointed ambition have forged against him. When was Mr. Clay a hunter after office? From two successive administrations, he has refused the highest offices. Under Mr. Madison's administration, he might have been Secretary of War, or Minister to Russia. Under Mr. Monroe's, he refused the War Department, and the mission to England, or any other power. The position of Mr. Clay in the West; his high standing as a Statesman every where, had given him justly an influence that commanded any office; indeed, but for the combination of the friends of General Jackson and Mr. Adams in Louisiana, he would have stood on as high grounds, at this moment, as either of those gentlemen. Filling the chair in the House of Representatives with so much ability as he does, if he looked to the next election of a President, he had nothing to bargain for—In the absence of all personal hostility, either General Jackson or Mr. Adams, would, with eagerness, have sought his aid in the administration of the Government. These are pledges for the integrity of Mr. Clay, if he had not given still better security. This is to be amply found in his long tried character for unimpeached integrity and undeviating adherence to principle.

Mr. Clay may be wrong, but it is impossible to believe that he is guilty; if his motives are to be tested by the varying opinions of the host of adversaries that unhappily, too naturally, have started up against him, an impartial verdict is not to be expected, but it becomes the friends of the other aspirants to the Presidential office, to search their hearts for the canker which, in the face of facts, as conspicuous as the sun, would blast a reputation which has grown up under their eyes, to a height surpassed by few.

Washington, 28th Jan. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR: My position, in regard to the Presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move, without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfil, its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the House, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As the friend of liberty and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent, in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that this

Republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other Republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions—I am and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth, if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude."

Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. —, and believe me always,

Your Cordial Friend,

H. CLAY.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1825.

No papers north of Raleigh, with the exception of the Alexandria Herald, which generally comes to hand, when all others fail, were received by last mail. Charleston and Cheraw papers likewise failed. We are now without letters or papers from Washington for two weeks, though papers from that place have been received in Salisbury. If papers and letters for Salisbury, can be forwarded from Raleigh by Salem, we see no reason why packages for places south of Salisbury could not also be sent by that route; especially at this season of the year, when the direct mail from Raleigh is known to be a most uncertain conveyance, and liable to be delayed by very trifling obstacles.

The Charleston papers, instead of being forwarded by Camden, the proper route, are sent round by Fayetteville and Salisbury, consequently they often fail; whereas, were they sent by Camden, we should receive them a day and a half earlier, and never have to complain of a failure. Most of the letters, too, from Charleston, are received by the same circuitous route.

The citizens of this place have much reason to complain of some of the present mail arrangements; and were suitable representations made to the General Post-Office, of the inconveniences we are subjected to, there is no reason to doubt that they would be promptly removed.

The account on our first page, of the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the election of President, was issued from this office in an *extra*, on Tuesday last; and is now republished for the information of our readers generally.

Presidential Election.—It is certainly a matter of congratulation, that the momentous question, which has excited such an intens feeling throughout the country for the past two years, has at length been settled, by the constitutional tribunal, without any excitement, and in the short space of one hour. We did not expect that an election would be made on the first ballot, and we were prepared to hear of its being attended with considerable excitement; but we have been agreeably disappointed. That event, which has been so much and so frequently deprecated, an election by the House of Representatives, has passed over, unaccompanied by any of the evils predicted; and if any evidence were needed, this is conclusive, that the representatives of the people are at least as much to be depended on, when acting under the solemn responsibility of their oaths, as in the more irresponsible character of "private individuals."

It is needless for us to say, that we are gratified in the election of Mr. ADAMS—he has uniformly been our first choice; and we entertain not the least doubt, that if common justice be done him, his administration will be such as to meet the approbation of the great body of his fellow-citizens. That he is able, no one will deny; that he is faithful, his public services, for forty years, amply testify; that he is sincerely attached to our republican institutions, his whole life furnishes the most satisfactory evidence. We trust, then, that the moderate and candid, of all parties, will yield him their confidence, in the discharge of his high duties, so long as he shall continue to merit it; and extend to him that generous support, characteristic of enlightened and liberal minds, until some act of his own shall render him unworthy of it. We think he has a right to expect this; and we feel confident such an expectation will not be disappointed.

When the intelligence of Mr. ADAMS' election was received in this town, a number of his friends assembled, and fired a salute of thirteen guns, in honor of the thirteen states which voted for him; and on Tuesday evening, the anniversary of Washington's birth, a splendid illumination took place. The Court-House exhibited a most brilliant appearance; nearly five hundred candles were lighted within, being one at each pane of glass; and at the centre window in the upper story of the south front, a splendid transparency appeared, displaying, in golden letters, the inscription —"WASHINGTON.—*John Q. Adams, President elect.*" A band of music assembled in the Court-House, and played a variety of martial and patriotic airs; and the whole scene was graced and enlivened by an assemblage of ladies, whose presence imparted a zest to the festivities of the evening. Several dwelling-houses, on the south street, were likewise handsomely illuminated; and the appearance of the whole was peculiarly beautiful and animating.

We were particularly gratified in witnessing the cordiality of feeling which prevailed, and the general satisfaction that was evidenced at the result of the election. Nothing occurred to disturb the hilarity of the occasion; but every one seemed disposed to enjoy himself, and to contribute to the enjoyment of others. Many were present, who preferred another candidate; but no disposition was manifested to detract from the merits or abilities of the successful one. The rivalry which had previously existed, appeared to have ceased—all excitement had vanished—and the friends of the different candidates mingled together in perfect good humor. May such be the end of all political contests in our beloved country, and our free institutions will be perpetuated.

The editors of the *Richmond Enquirer* say, that Mr. Crawford will not accept any office under Mr. Adams. This assertion is not made at random; for the editors take care to add, that they speak "*advisedly.*" No reason is given for this determination of Mr. Crawford; but the delicate state of his health is doubtless the principal one; at least, courtesy would induce us to attribute it to this cause, rather than to another one, which is sufficiently obvious without our mentioning it. It is stated, however, in the *Democratic Press*, a paper warmly devoted to Mr. Crawford, that just before the election, he made this declaration, that "on the 4th of March next, he would either be President of the United States, or a private citizen."

Our readers will perceive, from the proceedings of Congress, that Mr. *Kremer* has refused to appear before the committee appointed to investigate his charges against Mr. Clay. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Kremer's reasons for his refusal, we believe there can be but one opinion as to his accusations,—that they are totally unfounded. It will be recollected, that in the debate which took place on the motion for appointing a committee, Mr. Kremer expressed his *entire* acquiescence in the course taken by the Speaker, wished the inquiry to be made, and was not disposed to shrink from the consequences; but it seems he was too hasty in acknowledging the right of the House to institute an investigation,—he was too precipitate in wishing for an inquiry, and was led astray by the "conscious rectitude of his conduct:" he therefore, on reflection, feels it his duty to protest against the proceedings of the House, to deny the jurisdiction of the committee, and to refuse to produce his proofs to substantiate the charges of bargaining and corruption, which he had preferred against Mr. Clay. A unanimous verdict in his favor, by a jury of his peers, could not be a more complete and honorable acquittal of Mr. Clay, than this "backing out" of Mr. Kremer.

The *Mecklenburg Volunteers* left this place on Tuesday last, on their way to the Virginia line, to escort Gen. LAFAYETTE. They were joined at Concord, by the *Cabarrus* volunteers, the whole under the command of Colonel THOMAS G. POLK, of this county. They are all handsomely equipped and well mounted, and will not suffer in comparison with any other corps of cavalry in the state. We understand they will receive Gen. *Lafayette* on his entrance into this state, escort him to Raleigh, and thence to Fayetteville; where they will be relieved by one of the uniform companies of that town, who will accompany the General to the South-Carolina line.

The following statements of the votes in the several Colleges, in the late election of President, by the House of Representatives, has been prepared by a member of the House, and is published at the request of several members, who desire that their own votes should be understood. In the several states, the ballots were cast as follows:—*Nat. Int.*

	Adams.	*Jackson.*	*Crawford.*
Maine	7	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0
New York	18	2	14
New Jersey	1	5	0
Pennsylvania	1	25	0
Delaware	0	0	1
Maryland	5	3	1
Virginia*	1	1	19
North Carolina	1	2	10
South Carolina	0	9	0
Georgia	0	0	7
Alabama	0	3	0
Mississippi	0	1	0
Indiana	0	3	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	9	0
Kentucky	8	4	0
Ohio	10	2	2
Illinois	1	0	0
Louisiana	2	1	0
	87	71	54

* One absent from illness.

We are happy to learn, from an authentic source, that the British Government has very recently communicated to this Government, thro' our Minister at London the interesting information, that that Government has come to the determination to *recognize the independence of* MEXICO and BUENOS AYRES, and also of COLOMBIA, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign powers. *Nat. Int.*

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

In the debate on Mr. CLAY's appeal to the House, Mr. FORSYTH, of Georgia, is reported to have used the following expressions:

"Such, unhappily, in this country, is the condition of the press, (that palladium of liberty,) that no man can appeal to it without a sense of dishonor. He cannot come forward there and say, I join issue in this charge, without exposing himself to derision by entering into competition with newspapers which utter falsehood and truth according to the object in view.—He was ashamed to state it to the House, but the fact was so that, pending any great election, such was the prostitution of the public press, there was no knowing what to believe; and it was sufficient to pronounce any charge, how ever gravely made, an electioneering trick, to stamp it instantly with the seal of falsehood.—That press which had been so long the boast of liberty, was in this country no longer a protector of innocence; and it had long since ceased to be the scourge even of the guilty, save as it served to excite the sting of a guilty conscience."

The injustice of this sweeping denunciation of our craft, we should deem it idle to reason against, but as the *National Gazette* has taken up the subject seriously, we quote from it some very applicable remarks in reply.

"The letter proceeded, be it noted, from a member of Congress, and to the members of Congress, might be traced most of the reports of corrupt bargains and selfish arrangements at Washington. The excitement and jealousy prevailing in that body are greater than what we observe in the press generally or among the people. There is more likelihood of corruption and prostitution in it than with editors and newspaper writers, to whom embassies, collectorships, &c. are not distributed."

BOSTON, FEB. 8. 1825.

It has become our painful duty to announce to our fellow-citizens the decease of the Revolutionary Patriot, His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS, Governor of this Commonwealth. He departed this life at his winter residence in this city, on Sunday morning last, about seven o'clock, in the SEVENTY-THIRD year of his age, after a short but severe illness of about a week's duration.

As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the bells of the several churches in the city were tolled for upwards of an hour, at the close of the forenoon servicee.

Our departed CHIEF MAGISTRATE, was born in June, 1753, and having been graduated at Cambridge, in 1772, pursued his professional studies under the direction of Doctor JOSEPH WARREN. At the opening of the revolutionary struggle, when the Massachusetts levies were first organized, WILLIAM EUSTIS, at a very early age, was commissioned as surgeon to a regiment of artillery. He was present at the memorable and eventful battle of BUNKER HILL, where his friend and instructer (WARREN) was destined to shed the first blood in the cause of liberty.—Doctor EUSTIS continued in the hospital department of the American army till the very close of the war, and on the recognition of independence, returned to the practice of his profession at Boston. He was successively chosen to the state Legislature, and to Congress for the district of Suffolk, appointed *Secretary at War*—Minister to the *Netherlands*, at the restoration of the Orange family, and on his return to America after a short interval, member for Norfolk district to Congress. Having been twice delegated for this trust, he was on the resignation of Governor BROOKS, in 1823, elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, in which office, in the second year of his service, he died on the 6th of February, 1825. *Patriot.*

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Captain Bacon of Boston, at Beaufort, N. C. from Matanzas, which place he left on the 10th of January, states that on the 7th, a sailor arrived there by the name of Collins, who sailed from Wiscasset in the brig Betsey, captain Hilton. When about 21 days out, she struck upon the N. E. range of Double Head Shot Keys, and went to pieces. All hands took to the long boat, and arrived at a small inlet near the Cuba shore; when they were bargaining with some fishermen to carry them to Matanzas, an open boat came in with ten pirates, who in cold blood MURDERED ALL the Betsey's crew, except the above named Collins, who escaped to the woods, and by secreting himself in trees part of the time and travelling in the night, arrived safe at Matanzas. The Betsey was loaded with lumber from Wiscasset, bound to Matanzas.

Another account received by captain Nye, at Baltimore, states that another of the crew of the Betsey escaped in a boat, and was afterwards taken up by a drogger, carried into Havana and put into prison; but was subsequently released through the interference of Com. Porter, and taken to Matanzas.

From the York [Penn.] Gazette.

FAUNTLEROYING.—A young man who had been *Fauntleroying*, or committing forgery in Chester county, made his escape and nothing heard of him for several years, was detected week before last in a very singular manner. Sometime previous to the last court of quarter sessions for this county, George W. Thomas came to the still-house of Jacob Sheffer in York township, and asked for whiskey to drink, which was given to him in a proof glass. After drinking, he insisted on paying for it, and laid down a few cents. He then prosecuted Mr. Sheffer for selling by less measure than a quart. The grand jury returned the prosecution bill ignoramus, and directed George W. Thomas to pay the costs. When he was before the court to receive sentence, Mr. James Roberts of this county, who had heard of the forgery committed by Thomas, recollected his description sufficiently to recognize him. Mr. Roberts apprised those interested in Chester county, who came and had him removed from this to the jail of Westchester, to await a prosecution, which is likely to be more successful than that which he had instituted against Mr. Sheffer for giving him a dram.

BIGAMY.

At the recent session at Rochester, Monroe county, Norman Ward was convicted of the crime of bigamy, and sentenced to the state prison for ten years. The facts of this case exhibited an unusual degree of depravity. He was married some years ago in the state of Connecticut, where he became acquainted with a respectable family who removed from thence and settled in Rochester, and to whom it was known that he had been married. He came to Rochester a year ago, last fall, and visited the family, pretending that his wife was dead, and paid his addresses to a young lady (a daughter) of the family, was married to her, and shortly after started with her under the pretence of taking her to his place of residence, some where east of Utica. He left her at a tavern under the pretence that he had some business to transact a few miles distant. He then abandoned her among strangers, and was not heard of by her or the family until last fall, when it was discovered that he had removed to the town of Phelps, Ontario county, where he was found with his former wife and six children, and brought to Rochester for trial.

Our regular files of Jamaica papers to the 27th ult. came to hand yesterday, brought by the schr. *Col. George Armistead.* They furnish the highly important authentic intelligence that the liberating army has effected the emancipation of Peru. Our readers will find an extract from these papers, copied to-day, dated Lima, Dec. 18, which is fully satisfactory upon this point. It is much to be regretted that Bolivar should have been indisposed at the time of the success of the Patriots—his vigor and experience would have done much to close the business forthwith, which may now take some time to finish—The royal authority in Peru is to be considered as extinct—the Liberator cares nothing for any "bellicosus Cantabec." *Charleston Mercury.*

Lima, December 18.

Great and Decisive Victory—The Liberating Army, under the command of Gen. Sucre, completely destroyed the Spanish army on the 9th ult. in the field of Guamanguilla. The General, La Serna, commander, has been wounded and taken prisoner, with the Generals Canterac, Valdes, Carratalla, and all the officers composing the Spanish army; the baggage and ammunition have also fallen into our hands. The lieut. col. Medina, Adjutant of his Excellency, the Liberator, who conducted the offical part of the action, was unfortunately assassinated by the rebels of Guando. The authorities of the neighboring place have noticed the official triumph of our arms.

Gen. Canterac took the command after La Serna had been wounded, and capitulated to Gen. Sucre. Callao was to be delivered to the Liberating Army.

The 9th of December completed the triumphs of Junin. A year ago the Spaniards flattered themselves they would conquer the Americas with the army now having no existence. The victory of Guamanguilla has terminated the war, and sealed the independence of the Continent of Colon.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Desdemona, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, in 35 days from Havre, the editors of the N. York Daily Advertiser received at a late hour their Paris papers to Jan. 3d, and Havre papers to the 4th.

The Chambers were occupied with preparing the usual address to the King.

Troops continue to arrive from Spain.

Letters from Madrid of Dec. 20, speak of an approaching change of ministry.—Sr. Saavedra will be at the head of the Marine, Sr. Vicente, Minister of Justice, Sr. Valerino of Finance, and Sr. Sambrado, who commands the horse guards, will be at the head of the War Department. There is no improvement in the state of things: the moderate liberal party are persecuted. A new treaty with France is said to have been signed—the articles of which are kept secret. Arrests continue; and the militia are kept in motion along the coast as if an invasion were apprehended.

The Bonille, sloop of war, which left Brest with troops for the Antilles, was forced to return to Rochefort by the weather, and to land her troops.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. BINGHAM—As a citizen of Charlotte, and feeling a lively interest in its government and regulations, I beg leave, through your Journal, merely to hint to the citizens, that the time is approaching when we are to exercise our right of suffrage in electing commissioners for the better regulation of the town. I am far, very far from censuring the present commissioners, when I suggest to the people the propriety of rotation in office. There are commissioners now in office, who have held the appointment from the time the legislature appointed them. At that time, and until lately, the mechanical part of the society of Charlotte was inconsiderable; but now their number is much greater than any other class of people in the village.—Are they, therefore, not entitled to a representation? Is there not some one among them, whose standing and abilities, together with the other requisites, make him eligible? This, I presume, will be admitted. Then is it wrong that the manufacturing part of the community should expect the right that others enjoy? I hope some gentleman, whose influence entitles him to the step, will get up a ticket that will give a rotation in office, and secure a representation to a part of the community, which may correctly be said, never to have been particularly represented.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 15th of February, by the Rev. Robert B. Walker, the Rev. *James B. Stafford*, of Chesterville, S. C. to Miss *Margaret*, daughter of Mr. Robert Hanna, of York District, S. C.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Charlotte Lafayette Artillery Company, Feb. 22d, 1825.

Resolved, That the constitution for the government of said company be kept by the Secretary.

Resolved, That Lieut. J. Spencer, Doct. J. D. Boyd, A. McGinn, J. H. Norment and D. Campbell, be a committee to contract for a carriage to mount a field piece; and that D. Campbell be authorized to receive contributions for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That the Company meet again on the third Saturday in March next.

Resolved, That the above extracts be published in the Catawba Journal for three weeks.

By order,

3t24 D. CAMPBELL, *Sec'ry.*

Two rough Carpenters

CAN have work, by applying at Dr. Henderson's. JACOB YOURY.

Feb. 26, 1825.—3t24

POETRY.

From a new number of Moore's Melodies, just published.

MUSIC BY H. K. BISHOP.

I.

She sung of Love—while o'er her lyre
The rosy rays of evening fell,
As if to feed with their soft fire
The soul within that trembling shell.
The same rich light hung o'er her cheek,
And play'd around those lips, that sung
And spoke, as flowers would sing and speak,
If Love could lend their leaves a tongue.

II.

But soon the West no longer burn'd,
Each rosy ray from heaven withdrew;
And, when to gaze again I turn'd,
The minstrel's form seem'd fading too.
As if *her* light and heaven's were one,
The glory all had left that frame;
And from her glimmering lips the tone,
As from a parting spirit, came.

III.

Who ever lov'd, but had the thought
That he and all he lov'd must part?
Fill'd with this fear, I flew and caught
That fading image to my heart—
And cried, "Oh Love! is this thy doom?
Oh light of youth's resplendent day!
Must ye then lose your golden bloom,
And thus like sunshine, die away?"

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM THE BLANK BOOK OF A SMALL COLLEGER.

THE ART OF SPELLING.

I have been from my youth that melancholy thing to other people—a professed joker. From the period that, as a boy, I hid the Bible belonging to a Baptist Meeting, which stood in our play-ground, to the inexpressible consternation of the preacher—up to my last freak which I am now going to relate, I have literally treated "life as a jest." I was on a visit to a friend in the country, a major Holdsworth, when, to amuse me—I'm an elderly gentleman and have an utter abomination to cards—a whist party was made up, to which were asked the Miss Pennicks; —a trio of the most intolerant, immaculate, vinegar-faced virgins, whom I have ever encountered in my earthly pilgrimage. It was on my return from coursing, while this *treat* was in agitation, that I spied an odd-looking, three-cornered note lying unsealed on a work-table. With unaccountable curiosity I opened it. It ran thus:—

"THE MISS PENNICKS FEEL EXTREAMLY SORRY THEY CANNOT HAVE THE PLEASURE OF WAITTING ON MRS. HOLDSWORTH AS THEY ARE VERY INDIFFERENT." In a close imitation of their own hand. I added the word "SPELLERS"—refolded the note and replaced it on the table. "Well, this is the most singular thing that ever happened to me," said the Major, as I entered the dining room. "Read this incomprehensible note. The Miss Pennicks can't drink tea with my wife because 'they are indifferent spellers!'" "And a very sufficient reason," said I, "for not entering into society." "Well," cried Mrs. Holdsworth, "I always thought there was something odd about those Miss Pennicks. I've expected something strange would happen to them." Mrs. Holdsworth was one of those long-headed, highly gifted women, who foresee events long before they occur, and pride themselves on being *surprised at nothing*. Her reputation for foresight was so thoroughly established, that her less fortunate neighbors looked up to her as an oracle. When Napoleon went to St. Helena, "SHE had always suspected that would be the end of it;" and "the Princess Elizabeth's marriage she had foretold for years."

By three o'clock, in the following afternoon, there were few houses in Hoddesdon, in which the indefatigable Mrs. Holdsworth had not mentioned—as a profound secret—that "the Major" had received SUCH A NOTE from the Miss Pennicks! "What was it?" cried half a dozen gossips with the most infecting earnestness. "You must really excuse my giving the contents. I never expose my sex. You know I'm not squeamish: but I *really* cannot detail what that note contained." "How very dreadful!" was repeated in various tones throughout the room. "Horrid!" resumed Mrs. Holdsworth, with a most diplomatic expression of countenance—"Not that I would injure the Miss Pennicks for the world. Poor thing."—"Ah, poor thing!" was re-echoed round. "Who would have suspected it?" "Oh"—cried Mrs. Holdsworth, briskly, for she felt this was an inroad on her reputation—"I'm not the least surprised! I've long foreseen it? Miss Abigail's misfortune has been known to me for months! Not that I would injure her—poor thing!" "Nor I, poor thing! Nor I," cried each member of this precious coterie, as she separated to disseminate this scandalous morceau, in her own peculiar beat, with all her energies.

Well—the story did not lose in the telling. People drew their own conclusions, not, of course, the most favorable to the Miss Pennicks—and the consequence was, that these maiden ladies, who had lived all their days in the most unspotted innocence, found themselves, on a sudden, avoided, pointed at, and rejected by society. Their neighbors drew up when they passed—their former gossips, who would once chat with them by the hour, contented themselves with a "Good Morning! Fine day!" and, as Miss Charity Pennick observed, the days of Sodom and Gomorrah were come again.

Things grew worse and worse. "Fine Day!" and "Good Morning!" gave place to a bow or smile, *en passant*—their tea-parties were declined—their visits unreturned—and Patience Pennick declared herself "weary of life"—when Abigail, the eldest sister, goaded to desperation by a fresh slight, conjured a *quondam crony* to explain the mystery. She was then given to understand, with much circumlocution, that she and her sisters were suspected of courting an improper intimacy with Major Holdsworth!"—"On whose authority?" screamed Charity. "On that of his own wife," was the reply.

After the hysterics produced by this unexpected communication had subsided, the three injured spinsters had immediate recourse to their professional adviser. They resolved, with his concurrence, instantly to prosecute Mrs. Holdsworth for defamation of character. When "the dread note of preparation" sounded, and Mrs. Holdsworth was informed, that her appearance in open court would be requisite, *she* expressed *her* amazement at "*the world's wilful misconstruction;*" and admitted, for the first time in her life, that *this* she had never anticipated:—while Major Holdsworth's broad unmeaning face assumed a state of utter bewilderment, when he was told he certainly had received criminal overtures from Miss Abigail Pennick!

To obtain a clear insight into matters, it was determined that an interview should take place between the belligerent parties, attended by their legal advisers, at which *the note* should be forthcoming. All but the *last word* Miss Abigail admitted she had written—but *that word* she stoutly disclaimed. "Well, Madam," said the Major's brazen-faced Solicitor—"that point is immaterial. The chief object is attained—for your spotless virgin character is placed beyond suspicion. As a lawyer, I say, take the case into court. As a friend, let it stay where it is. For whatever might be the opinion of the jury on legal matters, you would certainly stand convicted as a most "indifferent speller."

FROM THE LONDON BAPTIST MAGAZINE.

HISTORICAL ESSAY.

On the Commencement of the Reformation in England during the Reign of Henry VIII. A. D. 1509—1547.

A great variety of circumstances concurred to give Henry that complete sovereignty over his ministers and people, and, indeed, in a considerable degree, over Europe, which enabled him to do almost what he pleased, and, therefore, to commence this great work; although there is no evidence that he was instigated to it by correct motives. Amid the most conspicuous of these, were the immense treasures left by his father, his own personal beauty and bravery, his independent spirit and uncontrolable disposition, his taste for popular amusements and splendour, his learning, considering the age in which he lived, and the perpetual envy, jealousy, and rivalry of contemporary monarchs; added to which, he united in his own person the long and dire-conflicting titles of York and Lancaster.

Among the evidences of the divine controul over all human affairs, there is scarcely one more convincing, than the important consequences that result from events, which we are accustomed to consider comparatively trifling. Thus Henry's dissatisfaction with his first wife, his admiration of Anne Boylen, and his determination to marry her, were the primary cause of the reformation in England. The King's marriage with Catharine of Arragon was the mere result of national policy: tired of her person, entertaining doubts of the propriety of marriage with a brother's widow, and beginning to feel his own power, he applied for a divorce, which, form the Pope's desire to please the Emperor Charles, who was adverse to Henry, was, from time to time procrastinated; indeed, the military pontiff Clement, at the period of the application, was the prisoner of Charles:—a just reward of his military exploits. The intrepid Luther had already begun to expose the delusions and iniquities of the papal system, especially the sale of indulgences, which the Dominican friars were every where recommending, to replenish the exhausted treasury of the new Pope, Leo X; and having clearer views of truth, in proportion as he impartially examined the scriptures with so good a motive, he happily succeeded in diffusing a spirit of inquiry, not only on the Continent, but in England, for which the previous labours of Wickliffe had well prepared. The object of the King's affection was a convert to the great reformer's views; and, although Henry had written against him, to which he was the more induced by Luther's opposition to his favorite author, Thomas Aquinas; and, notwithstanding he had thereby so increased his reputation, as on presenting a copy of his work to the holy father, as he was called, he was rewarded with the title of "Defender of the Faith," still retained by our Kings; yet such was his regard for Anne, her influence over him, and such his independent spirit, that he privately married her, which, on the prospect of an increasing family, he publicly acknowledged, and the new queen was crowned with royal state. Various were the expedients of the court of Rome, both before and after this event, either to deter or punish Henry, and secure his future obedience.

Out of this affair arose the downfall of that extraordinary, vain, and ambitious minister, Wolsey; who, from the humble station of a butcher's son at Ipswich, became an archbishop and a cardinal, and even aspired to the papacy; he was not only the greatest man in England, next to Henry, but possessing an ascendancy over that mighty monarch, he was courted by all foreign princes, who sought his master's favour, which they all did in their turn, by the most costly presents, and profound adulation. Hampton-court palace, and that at Whitehall, remain to attest his worldly greatness, and his pathetic dying declaration is happily preserved, to confirm the real worth of that greatness in the calm and solemn hour of death, and in the prospect of eternity: "Had I," said he, "but served God as diligently as I have served the King, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs.—But this is the just reward that I must receive for my indulgent pains and study, not regarding my service to God, but only to my prince."

Connected with this business, moreover, was the elevation of Cranmer, the justly-celebrated archbishop of Canterbury, who contributed not a little to the progress of the glorious work. During the King's perplexities, before he had courage to marry without the Pope's consent, Cranmer, in discoursing on his sovereign's doubts respecting the propriety of his marriage with Catharine, suggested the propriety of consulting the universities of Europe, with a view of abiding by their decision, stating the probability of the royal conscience being satisfied, if they decided on its legality; and the strength of his cause, if they determined agreeably to the monarch's wish. This being reported to Henry, he exclaimed, the divine had the right sow by the ear; admitted him to his friendship, and soon promoted his advancement.

One step in Henry's separation from the church of Rome led to another; nor did he stop until he had seized the revenues of the various religious houses, first abolishing the smaller, next the larger; the desirableness of which may be inferred, not only from their nature, but their number; for their were 645 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 chantries, and 110 hospitals. For this impiety, Henry was compared to Adrian, and the discipline of a papal bull was resorted to, but without effect. The monarch proceeded in his corrections, destroying the renowned shrine of Thomas a Becket, erasing his name from the list of saints, and prohibiting pilgrimages to his tomb. He even made it treason not to renounce the Pope's authority, and directed the word to be blotted out in all forms in which it had been used.

Such were the peculiar circumstances of this reign, such the peculiar character of this prince, and such the ambiguity of his conduct, arising from the conflict of policy and temper, with his strongly established prejudices and love of reputation, (for he had distinguished himself by his theological writings,) that both reformers and papists, had their occasional triumphs. Indeed, he may be said to have repeatedly changed the national religion, for, although professedly done by act of parliament, he always previously composed and prescribed the creed. His counsellors, and most intimate associates, were of the most opposite principles, and anxiously watched every opportunity of forwarding their different views, consistently with their dread of offending such a master. His wives too, of whom he had so many, differing in their sentiments, as long as they possessed influence, either promoted or impeded the cause of truth. The majority of those whom he most loved, favouring the views of Luther, effected much:—such were Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, and particularly Catharine Parr. Even his occasional severity to the disciples of the reformation, was over-ruled for good; for although Tindal, Joyce, and others, fled to Antwerp, there they employed themselves in writing English books, which greatly assisted the inquiries of the people, especially Tindal's translation of the scriptures, at which Tonstall was so alarmed, that he bought up all the copies he could procure, and burned them publicly in Cheapside; thereby affording the translator the means, which he much desired, of printing a new and correct edition. It was, for sometime, only allowed, that a copy should be charned near the altar in the parish church, to be occasionally consulted; yet happily, at length, its free circulation was permitted, and subsequently, a farther advantage was gained, in the substitution of the English, instead of the Latin as the language of public worship.

That so much should have been effected in such a reign, may well excite our astonishment and gratitude. Its fearful severity is abundantly attested by the numerous executions which disgraced it, from which neither the tenderest ties, witness the fate of Anne Boleyn: nor the most distinguished services, witness the end of Cromwell and More, nor the obscurest condition, witness that of the unfortunate Lambert, could shield. It is said that not less than 72,000 suffered death during this reign—a sad indication of the state of the times;—yet, it is in this period that so much good is done; a striking illustration of the truth of that remarkable scripture. "He maketh the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder thereof he will constrain?"

IMPORTANCE OF THE MILITIA.

If there were no other utility to be derived from the militia, than to enforce the execution of the laws of the union, when opposed by misguided or unprincipled combinations, instead of leaving that task to a regular force, every patriot and reflecting man must prize it as of inestimable importance. What different consequences might have arisen, had the suppression of 'Shay's rebellion,' or the 'whiskey insurrection,' been confided to a regular force! Such a description of force, in all cases, assumes the aspect of oppressive energy, and is regarded as an instrument of government, which has no connexion, no sympathy, with the mass of the people. Had either of these political disturbances been attempted to be put down by an arm, to which such an odious and unpopular character might have been attached, these formidable insurrections, which, in their result, seemed only to strengthen and confirm our excellent frame of government, might have ended in its prostration. But as there was a power existing among the people themselves, which, although dormant, was capable of being roused to any degree of energy, which the government could call forth in all the plenitude that the crisis might demand, a resistance, which had probably defied the executive arm, wielding a regular force, and perhaps increased in resoluteness and exasperation, subsided in dismay before an army of citizens, who had shared in all the evils, which were made the pretexts for these insurrections, but who stood forth the defenders of government and law. Had the regular force at the disposal of the executive been the only resource in these emergencies, its numbers could have been easily ascertained, and resistance founded on calculation. But when the people themselves arose as the friends of good order, and the avengers of violated public tranquillity, the power arrayed on the side of government would seem to have no other limits, than those of the efficient population. And when the invidious task of suppression was done, and the laws had quietly resumed their silent sway, this overwhelming force, which had been so easily embodied, or, as it were, created, dissolved at once, and was lost in the multitude. No trace was left behind to remind the vanquished of their defeat and shame, and all exasperated and mortified feelings soon sunk into submission and contempt.

Thoroughly to try a man's patience, he must have the labor of years consumed before his eyes in a moment:—thoroughly to prove it, he must instantly begin to renew his labor.

MORAL.

ON TIME.

To whatever account we turn our time with respect to others, the first object of its right employment is with ourselves; and this not only in discharging those exercises of piety and virtue, which are too obvious and too generally acknowledged, to require to be specified; but, in attending to the sacred dispositions of the mind, in order to ascertain its real character. We do not mean to imply that we can judge of its state by the thoughts which are necessarily suggested by any actual business, or any pressing object, such thoughts being the proper demand of the occasion, and not any certain indication of our abiding state and habitual temper. But by watching the nature and tendency of our spontaneous thoughts, we may, in a great measure, determine on the character of our minds; their voluntary thoughts and unprompted feelings, being the streams which indicate the fountain whence they flow. The heart is that perennial spring; for, whether grace or nature supply the current, the fountain is inexhaustible. In either case, the more abundantly it flows, the more constantly its waste is fed by fresh supplies; expence, instead of exhausting, augments the stream, whether the source from earth supply worldly thoughts, or that from above such as are heavenly. Thoughts determine on the character: *as the man thinketh, so is he.*

What a scene will open upon us, when from our eternal state, we shall look back on the use we have made of time! What a revolution will be wrought in our opinions! What a contrast will be exhibited, when we shall take a clear retrospect of all we have done, and all we ought to have done! And shall we, then, put off the inspection to an uncertain period, to a period, when we can neither repent to any purpose for what was wrong, nor begin to do what we shall then perceive would have been right? Let these frequent meditations on death, lead us to reflect what the feelings of a dying bed will be. Let us think now what will then be the review of riches mis-spent, of talents neglected or perverted, of influence abused, of learning misapplied, of time misemployed! To entertain serious thoughts of death now, is the most likely method for rectifying tempers, for conquering propensities, for establishing principles, for confirming habits, of which we shall then feel the consequences; for relinquishing enterprises and pursuits, for the success of which we may then be as much afflicted, as we should now be at their defeat.

He who cannot find time to consult his Bible, will find, one day, that he has time to be sick; he who has no time to pray, must find time to die. He who can find no time to reflect, is most likely to find time to sin; he who cannot find time for repentance, will find an eternity in which repentance will be of no avail. Let us, then, under the influence of the Divine spirit, seriously reflect, under what law we came into the world: "it is appointed for all men once to *die*, and, after death, the JUDGMENT." Is it not obvious, then, that the design of life is to prepare for judgment; and that, in proportion as we employ time well, we make immortality happy?

Do thyself no harm.—This short and plain sentence comprehends all the prohibitions of the gospel, for when we injure others, we destroy the health and peace of our own souls. Were people fully convinced of this truth, they would be more scrupulous in their thoughts, words, and deeds, knowing, that in the same degree, that they are kind and beneficent to all, they increase their own joy. Many have believed with the Jews, that they ought to love their neighbors and hate their enemies; but the gospel commands us to love our enemies, not simply that they may be advantaged, but also that we may be the children of God in heart, lip, and life, and that we may prove our filial title, by exhibiting mildness of temper. But we should not only strive to prevent grief and compunction by the mild and Christian treatment of all, but by such a vigilance over our thoughts and passions as shall eventuate in peace, which the world can neither give nor take. Should these facts be well considered, and each reflect, that his enjoyment depends on his charitable feelings to all, and the government of his temper and affections,

The rage of war, the strife of tongues would cease,
And o'er the earth would smile the sun of peace